

PROCEEDINGS  
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ADDITIONS TO THE BIRDS RECORDED  
IN PANAMA

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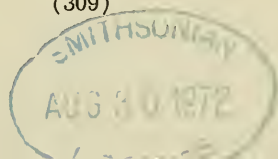
The two species listed, known previously from Chocó in northwestern Colombia, are now recorded in the Province of Darién as additions to the birds of the Republic of Panamá. The specimens are in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

*Crypturellus kerriæ* (Chapman)

Chocó Tinamou

*Crypturus kerriæ* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 34, 30 December 1915, p. 636. (Baudó, Chocó, Colombia.)

The first record for Panamá is an adult female, collected by Galindo, 21 February 1970, at 760 meters elevation on the Darién side of Cerro Quia, near the trail leading down to the Río Mono. An adult male was taken March 13. The species was fairly common on the steep slopes of the higher ridges, down to about 460 meters, with a few noted as low as 300 meters. Though their low, tremulous, single-noted whistles, repeated constantly at two- or three-second intervals, were heard regularly, the birds were shy and were seen only occasionally, usually as they rose in rapid flight. All observed were in adult plumage. In this stage they appear dark, somewhat reddish brown, blacker on the crown and upper neck, and paler on the lower breast. The throat is white; the abdomen pale, faintly barred with dusky, with these markings



somewhat heavier on the under tail coverts. Measurements in millimeters are as follows: Male, wing 167.0, tail 29.6, culmen from base 29.6, tarsus 51.2; female, wing 160.0, tail 42.5, culmen from base 27.4, tarsus 49.5.

The two in hand in general are like an adult male in the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, collected by K. von Sneider, 8 July 1940, at 460 meters in the Baudó range, above the Río Baudó, Chocó, Colombia. The type of the species, in the American Museum of Natural History, taken by Mrs. E. L. Kerr (for whom the species is named), is obviously a juvenile bird, and quite different in general appearance, as the back is heavily barred with cinnamon-buff. The two from Quia are similar to the adult male from the Baudó area, differing only slightly in minor details. The throat is whiter, the breast slightly paler, and the wings and wing coverts are faintly and finely spotted with cinnamon-buff and black. Birds from the two areas are so similar that there is no doubt as to their relationship as a species. If the slight differences noted hold when series are available, possibly those specimens from Darién may warrant recognition as a subspecies.

*Cyanerpes caeruleus chocoanus* Hellmayr

Purple Honeycreeper

*Cyanerpes caerulea chocoana* Hellmayr, Arch. f. Naturg., ser. A, vol. 85, pt. 10, 1920, p. 14, footnote 2. ("São Joaquim del Chocó" = San Joaquin, Valle, Colombia.)

This race of the Purple Honeycreeper, a species distributed widely in northern South America, including the island of Trinidad, comes barely within the southeastern border of Darién. From 1 to 17 April 1947, Wetmore found them fairly common in the forests of the upper Río Jaqué, near the mouth of its tributary the Río Imamadó, and beyond on the lower slopes of the hills of Los Peñitas. Often they were hidden from sight, as they ranged in the high tree crown among the abundant epiphytes covering the larger limbs. At that period in April all seen were in adult plumage, apparently with the breeding season near at hand. In 1971, Galindo found this race on the slopes of Cerro Quia above the Río Mono, a tribu-

tary of the Río Tuira near its source. He collected a male on 23 February and a female on 15 March 1971.

The race in Colombia is recorded in Chocó from the Darién boundary southwest of the Western Andes to Western Ecuador. In life, compared to the abundant Shining Honeycreeper, *Cyanerpes lucidus isthmicus*, in Panamá, the male Purple Honeycreeper is darker blue, with the tarsus and toes primuline yellow, a duller, more buffy shade than the lighter yellow of the other bird. The female Purple Honeycreeper has the dark streaking on the breast distinctly green, instead of the blue of these markings in that sex of the other species.

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